PRESS AND TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, by the year, per year.....$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week.....15
Daily, to Mail subscribers, per year.....7.00
Daily, to mail Subscribers, for six months.....4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.....4.00
Weekly, single subscription.....1.00
" 5 copies.....4.00
" 8 copies.....6.00
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Press & Tribune
CHICAGO.

To Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

We are obliged to-day, to send the Daily Edition, in lieu of the Tri-Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE, to our Tri-Weekly subscribers.

TO APPLICANTS FOR AN EXCHANGE.

From all parts of the country we are flooded with applications for an exchange with the Daily or Tri-Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE—Our editorial friends must perceive that it is out of the question to comply with all these solicitations. Our present exchange list is ample—nearly large. But to accom modate editors who really want the PRESS AND TRIBUNE during the campaign, we propose to send them our *Daily* for $2.00, and our *Tri-Weekly* edition for $1.00, regardless of receiving their papers in return. This charge is only equivalent to requiring them to pay for the white paper on which their "exchange" is printed, which is surely not asking too much.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

By reference to our telegraphic dispatches, this morning, it will be seen that all that has been asserted by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE relative to the object of Mr. Hatch's commission under the Treasury Department, to investigate the working of the Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada, is fully verified by the result. His report, if report it may be called, is thoroughly *ex parte*, presenting only the Buffalo and New York casual view of the subject, instead of an intelligent, statistical account of what has been done under the Treaty, from which Congress and the country might draw satisfactory conclusions. It would seem from the dispatch that the Administration is ashamed of its own work, and may not submit Mr. Hatch's report to Congress. But we call upon our Western members generally, and especially upon Republicans from whatever State, to be vigilant, and suffer no step to be taken looking towards the abrogation of the Treaty.

We think we are not mistaken in saying that the sentiment of the country is forming rapidly in favor of reciprocal free trade, not only with Canada, but with Cuba, Mexico, the Central American States and South America. Whatever should be our policy respecting commercial relations with the Old World, there can be no doubt but that it is our interest to throw off all restrictions which now embarrass our trade with the countries of the New. None of them are able to compete with us in manufactures. Most of them want our agricultural and other products. We want theirs. An unrestricted trade with them would greatly augment the demand for our commodities, increase the market price of most of them, and cheapen those products of theirs which our necessities compel us to purchase. Above all this, reciprocal free trade with all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, would quench the last vestiges of filibusterism, and put to rest the various schemes for fresh territorial acquisitions and the spread of slavery. Let our friends, therefore, watch with zealous care every attempt, either direct or covert, to put an end to our treaties relations with Canada.

AS WAS EXPECTED.

The Senate, as was expected, has found occasion to disagree with the House on the Homestead question; and through that action of the pro-Slavery majority in that body, all hope of a liberal and efficient Homestead bill comes to an end. The next attempt will be to humbug the country into the belief that the Republicans killed the bill while the good Democrats—the friends of the landless man—were earnestly in favor of it.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House yesterday was engaged for a short time upon the Pacific Railroad bill; but nothing definite was arrived at. This, like the Homestead bill, will probably be lost through Democratic opposition.

A Good German Campaign Paper.

The campaign prospectus of the *Staats Zeitung*, a German Republican paper in this city, will be found in to day's PRESS AND TRIBUNE. The *Staats Zeitung* is a strong and able exponent of Republican principles. It should be widely circulated among the German people throughout the West. We commend it to Republican Clubs as a capital campaign document to place in the hands of the German voters. The *Staats Zeitung* is the oldest Free Soil German paper in the West. It has a large circulation and a corresponding influence. Again we urge upon Republican Clubs the importance of giving it a general circulation among the German voters of their respective counties and towns.

The Turf—Flora Temple Matched against Patchen.

The excitement in sporting circles, compared on the recent interesting matches between Geo. M. Patchen and Ethan Allen, has hardly subsided when the public interest is again elevated by a high piece of news, announcing that negotiations having been arranged between the celebrated Queen of the trotting turf, Flora Temple, and the conqueror of Ethan Allen, the famous New Jersey mare. It is definitely settled that in the match between these two celebrities last fall, the little bay mare won two heats and the stallion one; but in consequence of darkness coming on, the race was adjourned until the following day. A compromise, however, was effected, and the public were disappointed in witnessing a decisive trial of speed between them, although the general opinion was that Flora would have been victorious. The late victories of George M. Patchen, and the immense improvement he has made, as he has every it manifested, have so far inspired his owners with the belief of his ability to beat the famed mare, that they have matched him in two races against her.

The first one is arranged to come off on Tuesday, the 5th of June, for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in five, to wagon, to be driven to wagon. The second race on Tuesday, the 12th of June, for a similar amount, two mile heats, in harness. Both races come off on the Union Course, L. I. Betting being considered the best test of a fair development of the speed of the two contestants. As yet there is little speculation on the result, though the knowing ones anticipate seeing the New Jersey stallion the favorite before the race. The mare, however, has many supporters, who have witnessed her hitherto unequalled prior success on the turf, and confidently expect to see her retain her well earned title of "Queen of the trotting turf," in this match. The friends of Patchen state that his owner never yet fully developed his wonderful powers of speed, and that he is able to take off several seconds of his recorded time. He is in admirable condition at his home, and fit to trot whenever he is called upon. Flora Temple is in New Jersey, under the care of Mr. James McMann, who has so often driven her to victory, and will hold the reins over her in three of two coming engagements. She is now in fine trim, and her experienced trainer will no doubt bring her to the score in the perfection of condition.

The New York Times for Lincoln.

The N. Y. *Times* of Saturday, contains a leading article from which the following is an extract:

The reader: of the *Times* know very well that, while we thus acknowledge no more partisan bias, we have adhered steadily to certain leading principles of public policy,—that we have always declared our hostility to the extension of Slavery; to the re-opening of the Slave trade; to the prolonged supremacy of the Slaveholding interest over the Federal Government; to all attempts at interference on with Slavery in the Southern States, and to the continuance of the feeble and corrupt Administration, by which the best interests of the country are now menaced with ruin, and its character compromised in the eyes of all reflecting men, both at home and abroad. We shall at all times pursue such a course as shall seem most likely to secure these ends.

When all the parties to the Presidential contest shall be fairly in the field, we shall be better able to decide what course it becomes independent citizens—who love their country more than any party—to pursue. According to present appearances, we have no hesitation in saying, that the success of the Republican party is to be the only practical mode of meeting the dangers which menace the peace and prosperity of the country. It seems probable that the only choice which reflecting men will be allowed to make in the coming canvass, will be between electing Mr. Lincoln, and thus committing the Federal Government to the hands of an able, honest and upright citizen, or rescuing the Presidency scrambled for on the floor of Congress, and made the prize of venality, by the sport of men who speculate professionally in the misery and distress of their country.

A. Douglas Vote Lost.—It is stated that Hon. P. Rusuel, of Massachusetts, will attend the approaching session of the Democratic Convention, at Baltimore. He was absent from Charleston on account of the fatal illness of his wife, the substitute, Mr. Ohaffee, voted for Douglas. Mr. Hallett, who opposed, favors the nomination of a compromise candidate.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860. NUMBER 285.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Democratic Frauds in Connecticut—Washington City Election—The Democratic Platform—Wigfall in a New Character—The Chicago Nominations, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1860.

The Covode Committee have some interesting business on hand. It has been ascertained that certain Democrats of high standing in this city and elsewhere, were engaged, for some time previous to the March election in Connecticut, in transporting Irishmen into that State from the large Eastern cities, in order to have them vote the Democratic ticket. This was the way in which the Republican majorities were diminished. The evidence in regard to this matter is, I am told, overwhelming. It will be a nice dish when served up to the country.

The approaching municipal election (a week from next Monday) is the great topic here at present. Your readers are not supposed to take any interest in the canvass, but the turn which it has recently taken gives it a national interest. The Republicans, as I before stated, refused to vote for the usual appropriation for the police, in consequence of the attack made upon the Republican Association while serenading Judge Trumbull last Saturday night. Richard Wallach, the opposition candidate for Mayor, has endorsed the action of the Republican side of the House, and this makes up an issue. Barrett, the present Mayor, who is a candidate —the Democratic candidate—for re election, pretends to disapprove of the action of the mob on the occasion referred to, and promises to keep strict order on all future occasions. But Wallach is in favor of abolishing the whole system of employing men upon the police works solely with respect to their politics, in order to have them as a political controlling influence in the District. Wallach, although not strictly a Republican, is pledged to protect free speech upon any and all occasions; and pledged against placing the municipal police of the city under the control of zealous partizans. Therefore, the Republicans will generally vote for him, and he stands, from present appearances, a good prospect of election.

The House have got pretty well through with the General Appropriation bill, though the final vote has not yet been taken upon it. It probably will go through the last thing Monday or Tuesday morni g. The appropriation of $500,000 proposed to aid in the completion of the Capitol extension, was cut down to $200,000, for the reason that there was a good probability that if the half million had been voted, half of it would have been used in electioneering expenses in aid of the Democratic party in the ensuing canvass.

The Senate has at last carried itself out over the caucus resolutions introduced by Jeff Davis of Mississippi. The whole Democratic side of the Senate, except Douglas and Pugh, voted in favor of them. The following five State Senators recorded their votes with the majority: Lane of Oregon, Gwin and Latham of California, Bigler of Pennsylvania, Thompson of New Jersey, Rice of Minnesota, and Bright of Indiana. Fitch of Indiana, had he been present, would have made the eighth Democratic Senator of the North in favor of Congressional protection to Slavery. Pugh's was the only Democratic vote given against the resolutions. Douglas is especially promising. There are twenty five members of the House from the Free States recorded their votes with the majority; Isaac N. Morris of Illinois, and Lovejoy of *Lincoln men*. What think you of that? The Democracy have only one remaining hope of carrying Pennsylvania, now that Douglas is out of the way, and that is the nomination of Breckinridge; but that hope is a most melancholy one.

To Lane of Oregon thinks there is danger of Lincoln carrying that State against any one but him. I think so too, from what I hear, Mr. McKibben, now here from California, says Lincoln will make a very strong run in that State.

Francis P. Blair, senior, of Silver Springs, has returned home, I learn, delighted with the ticket.

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WALDO.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1860.

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Patrick Lafferty testified before the Covode Committee yesterday. He was appointed Master Carpenter at the Philadelphia Navy Yard merely on account of political influence. When Mr. Grice was the Naval Constructor there he refused him a certificate of qualification, and got transferred to Kittery, Me., after which Mr. Lafferty was appointed. He was a member of the Democratic Committee of the city, and proved that the office holders in the Navy Yard were compelled to pay $100 down for elections. They were assessed arbitrarily per capita, and in proportion to salary, and a refusal to carry out the programme of Collector Baker, was invariably followed by dismissal.

This system had never been practiced under the Pierce or any other Administration. He also proved that Jack Cummings, the Naval Storekeeper in Philadelphia, lived in Snyder county, and made his office a sinecure. More than that, he had a clerk appointed who was wholly incompetent and merely as a cover to enable him to draw $800 salary in addition to his own pay.

Pat. Lafferty voted, unfortunately, for the wrong delegates at some primary election, and was reported forthwith. Mr. Florence benevolently telegraphed him to see Mr. Baker, or he would be removed. Pat visited the President, who professed great friendship, but ordered his head off, which he found in the basket upon returning home.

Mr. Dunn, formerly a clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, corroborated this testimony so far as assessments were levied for political purposes. The subordinates were sent for on the eve of every election, and notified of what was expected, with the penalty of disobedience. As ex officer of the Custom House also confirmed these statements, thus proving that the system extended to the Navy Yard, Post-Office, and Custom House.

MR. DOUGLAS'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Douglas' friends have headquarters established on Pennsylvania avenue, occupying all the upper stories of a large building, from which immense quantities of his recent speech and other documents are issued, principally for Southern distribution. A large force of clerks is kept constantly employed, and several members of the House are engaged in franking. This enterprise will hardly pay expenses.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Covode's Committee are on the track of naturalization frauds in Pennsylvania in 1856, by which 6,000 votes were manufactured, and Mr. Buchanan's election thus secured. There is strong reason to believe that some of his principal officeholders were engaged in that nefarious transaction, or at least privy to its success, by furnishing means and assisting papers to be distributed. The bottom of that villainy and its contrivers have yet to be reached.

DEAD AND DAMNED.—The Illinois *Republican* contains the following obituary notice of a once popular animal:

Died, at Charleston, S. C., on the 3d inst., the old and well-known horse, Democracy. The above named horse was sired by Thomas Jefferson and dam(n)ed by S. A. Douglas.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Assignees sale of assorted furniture at 172 Randolph street, at 9½ o'clock, Gilt it & Sampson, Auctioneers.

PURE COFFEES—Of excellent qualities—roasted and ground, and Teas of the finest flavor, can be found at Stanton's, No. 48 Clark street.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The next term of the Recorder's Court will commence next Monday. Thirty-five cases are now ready for the Grand Jury.

BAR BOY.—A boy was arrested yesterday for stealing a dollar from the draw of Kutteirser's Saloon, in the West Division. This class of thieving is becoming very frequent.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, was caused by the burning of an unoccupied two story dwelling house, on Dunn street, near Milwaukee Avenue, owned by Joseph Wilson. Loss about $400.

☞ James Hamilton, who was arrested yesterday for circulating a libellous hand-bill upon Hon. J. Quinby, and was brought before Justice Milliken, received an examination, and was held in $500 bonds to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with Plymouth Church, give their Strawberry Festival in the Church House, this evening. A delightful and social gathering may be expected, and we advise our friends to avail themselves of the opportunity to bestow their mite in this way upon a deserving Church.

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS.—We understand the latter in Kinsley is ready to supply any number of Wide Aswake uniforms, complete in every respect, for the moderate sum of $2 a man. Samples of his manufacture were exhibited last evening in the head quarters of the Wide Awake Club.

DOWN.—A large cottonwood tree, formerly ornamenting the north-east corner of Indiana and Rush streets, was blown down yesterday afternoon by the high wind. In its fall, it carried away a portion of the fence, and lodged on the roof of the house in front of which it stood, doing no serious damage to the house. The tree was very much decayed at the trunk.

BOY LOST.—On Monday about 12 o'clock, a boy aged about two years and a half, wearing a velvet cap with a feather in it, and dressed in a gingham suit, wandered from his parents, and has not yet been found. Any one finding the child will be suitably rewarded by leaving any information which will restore him to his parents, at the Armory.

☞ The Albany *Journal* says that serious apprehensions have been felt in regard to the health of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. He was taken ill in this city during the Convention, and the disease assumed a threatening form. But Mrs. K., who was summoned to his bedside, telegraphs the friends of the family at Auburn that his recovery is confidently hoped for.

A NEW BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATION.—A new benevolent organization, under the name of the "United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society," was inaugurated a few days since. The following are the officers chosen for the year:

President, John Comisky; Vice President, Redmond Sheridan; Recording Secretary, James McGrath; Corresponding Secretary, Maurice Murphy; Treasurer, Thos. McAvery.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—The Webb Sisters commenced an engagement at McVicker's Theatre on Monday before a very respectable house. These young ladies display superior talent in the range of characters which they personate—and if the theatre-going public will but give them a fair hearing, they will be sure to fill the house from "turret to foundation," by the force of real merit. They play Smike and Mrs. Squeers in Nicholas Nickelby, and in the farce of the Manager's Daughter to-night. See advertisement.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.—Monday evening, a man made his appearance in a saloon on Dearborn street, and displayed a roll of money amounting to $150, in ten dollar bills on the same bank. He treated the crowd, and received some nine dollars in bills for one of his tens. Shortly after he exclaimed he had been robbed, and sure enough his roll of bills was gone. He made a terrible moaning about it and so worked upon the feelings of the by-standers, that they made up a purse for him with which to leave town. He departed tearfully, and soon afterwards it was discovered that the bill he had passed was an altered one. The sympathising gentlemen who had contributed, concluded they had been sold, and that the confidence man was nine dollars the winner.

MISS TILLINGHAST'S CLASSICAL ORGAN CONCERTS.—The following programme will be presented on Thursday evening. It commends itself to the notice of all lovers of good music:

First, Overture to Prometheus.
Second, Andante from Sinp. No. 3, Mozart.
Third, Streperata Prayer; pupil, Miss M. Prasto.
Fourth, God Save the Queen; with Variations by Dr. Cook.
Fifth, Near Sweet Spilt. Beethoven. Sung by Mr. Richardson.
Sixth, Sonata for the Organ. Composed by Mendelssohn.

Tickets must be procured at Root & Cady's 95 Clark street, or at Sherman's drug store, corner of State & Van Buren streets, as none will be sold at the door. As the expenses are limited to the hall, and that in the nomination of Breckinridge; but that hope is a most melancholy one.

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THE TRAGEDY IN THE WEST DIVISION.

Bowers Dead—False Arrested.

We yesterday gave an account of the affray which took place at the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets, West Division, between two noted characters named Robert H. Bowers and Thomas Paine, which resulted in Bowers being dangerously stabbed by the latter. Bowers died about 9½ o'clock on Monday night from the effect of his wounds. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, which developed the following facts. Bowers is a man about 27 years of age. He is well and unfavorably known to the police of our city, he having frequently figured in its annals. About two years ago he was sent to the Penitentiary at Alton for counterfeiting. After his return, he had several altercations with his wife, living in Bridgeport, which finally led to a separation between them, she taking both of the children and removing to Wisconsin. Subsequent to the separation, he opened a bowling saloon in Bridgeport, but sold out about three weeks ago. Since that time he has pursued a course of vice and dissipation, and has attempted the seduction of several young girls, in one of which attempts he has met his fate.

Some two weeks since he became acquainted with a young and good-looking girl, about 16 years of age, by the name of Paine, living on Clinton street. Sunday before last, at his invitation, she went out to ride with him, he agreeing to take her to the house of a friend. Instead of keeping his promise, however, he drove out to Bull's Head and then turned down the Northwestern Plank Road. She became alarmed and refused to go any farther. He told her he was going to take her to Lyons, where he had taken several young girls. She continued to beg him to go back, and made such an outcry that at last he was forced to return.

Since that time, he has followed her about, and on Sunday last met her and wanted her to go to Pike's Peak on the following morning. She refused, and attempted to get away from him. He pertinaciously followed her, addressed some insulting remarks to her and finally left her. She went home and informed her brother, Thomas Paine, and he, with one or two comrades, set out in pursuit of the ruffian. They met him at the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets, and without any further ado, commenced an assault upon him. Paine hurled a couple of glasses at him which he had procured in a neighboring saloon, and then rushed in and struck him. Simultaneously his friends seized Bowers, and while they were holding him, Paine drew a dirk and stabbed him in the left side. The crowd then set on the wounded man was conveyed into a house near by where he lingered in great agony until Monday night at 9½ o'clock, at which time he expired.

Coroner James yesterday held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited. Dr. J. R. Gore held a *post mortem* examination yesterday, and found that the knife entered his side between the ninth and tenth ribs, and passed through the diaphragm into the stomach. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by means of a wound received from a knife in the hands of Thomas Paine. Paine has been arrested and committed. The parties connected with Paine in the affray are not yet been arrested.

A BALLOON ASCENSION.—A letter has been received by the city authorities from La Mountain, the celebrated aeronaut of Troy, N. Y., expressing his desire to make an ascension from this city on the 4th of July, provided a certain proportion of his expenses are made up to him. We think the affair would be a novelty and would draw large crowds of people from the country. Will not the hotel proprietors and others whose interests will be largely benefited, take some steps in the matter? Mr. La Mountain is a gentleman of excellent reputation, and will faithfully perform his part of the contract.

Esthetic.—Editors Press and Tribune:—The other day visiting the rooms of the Audubon Club in Portland Block, a picture was pointed out to me by the conchologist as being an original drawing by Audubon, presented to the Club by his son. I do not believe it to be a drawing at all, but a print of some kind, (lithograph I presume). I have no doubt but that it was colored by Audubon. You have some good water color artists in this city who are capable of ascertaining the difference between a drawing and a print, and a hint from you through your useful columns might cause some of them to visit the rooms and satisfy themselves if I am correct.

In an old number of *Harper's Magazine*, I find the following incident in the Adventures of Audubon communicated by some person in Illinois:

The great naturalist was on the look out for red-headed woodpeckers, and was very anxious to obtain a specimen. Seeing one fly into a hole in a tree a long way up, he pulled off his coat and climbed with that energy of his that never failed him. He reached the hole, he reached it at last, and, putting in his hand in to seize the bird, to his own dismay a snake stuck his head out of the hole and hissed in his face. This was an unexpected and frightful fix for Audubon but go his hold and tumbled to the ground more dead than alive. His companion came running to him, and found the naturalist, was not hurt but was dreadfully alarmed, said to him,] "Ah, you are very much frightened, Doctor."

"No, sah!" replied the Doctor, quite offended, "no, sah; but if you want to see von tam scared snake, just go you up dare!"

He did not go up,—he took the Doctor's word for it; and the Doctor himself was very careful after that not to put his hand into holes after red-headed woodpeckers till he found there were no snakes there.

If he drew the picture referred to above, it was certainly done before the snake stuck his head out.

W. B—r—n.

One of your subscribers.

Chicago, May 28th.

CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The Sabbath School State Convention will convene at Bloomington on the evening of June 5th, in consequence of which the regular monthly meeting of the Union will be deferred one week.

The following members of the Union were appointed as delegates to the State Convention, viz.: S. D. Ward, E. S. Varney, A. Cook, J. A. Fernald, C. H. Jungs, J. B. Sillson, J. Jacobs, Rev. J. H. Leonard, Rev. Geo. A. Bowers, J. V. Farwell and R. M. Guilford. But as there is a strong desire on the part of others to attend, arrangements have been made to charter a car for the trip. This will reduce the expense, provided fifty will attend, to four dollars each, or less than half fare. It is therefore suggested that all who wish to go, leave their names with Wm. Tomlinson, S. S. Union, 91 Randolph street, previous to Saturday afternoon June 2d. Also, that so many of the Sabbath Schools as may wish to be represented appoint delegates at large. Let there be two car loads at the least.

The delegates will leave Chicago at 9 P. M. Tuesday, and return Friday 6 A. M.

JAMES T. GILBERT,
Sec'y C. S. S. Union.

☞ The case in which Harrison and Jack were arrested for forgery, is continued until the 1st of June.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

PIERCE PRAIRIES—PIERCE PRAIRIES—An idea, for which we charge nothing but the profit in our sales. We are informed by those who know that there is not on sale a Kerosene Lamp or a drop of Coal Oil beyond St. Joseph. Now those who wish to make or save the Dutchman's 10 per cent, are now to do it by buying of us, at wholesale prices, some Kerosene Lamps and Oil. Tallow dips, and poor at that, are sold at the rate for $1.25 per pound.

Far further information, call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison. my30 2w

NOTICE.—Having been informed that certain unprincipled parties in the city of Chicago, are advertising *Fisher's Foot Balm* for sale, we take this method of informing the public that I alone am the manufacturer of *that brand*, and that E. D. Cobard, Esq., under the Tremont House, is now the only person in Chicago that keeps the genuine May Flower tobacco of my manufacture for sale. JOHN J. BAGLEY.
DETROIT, May 21, 1860. my25—6t.

REMOVAL.—Leland & Miner have removed their office and sample room to 123 South Water street. Pork-house, Flanders Block, opposite Michigan Central Depot. m18-1m

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.—Where can be found a fine Boot or Shoe which will be reliable and at low prices? Everybody and their wives answer, "At the old stand of E. S. Wells, 258 Randolph street, under Metropolitan Hall." The crowds who visit their store daily are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their goods and their low scale of prices.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCHUTZE, Advertising Agent, 32 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West. jul-1866-y

MONEY TO LOAN
At
10 per Cent. for Five Years.
☞ Short Paper Discounted. ☜
E. F. DOWNING & CO.
Sl and 33 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man, either in a private family or where he is not but a few hours in. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address "B." at this office. my30x1t

WANTED—By a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamber work, or to learn with a view to perfect herself. Good city references will be given. Please call at 221 West Randolph street, where a room can be had. my30x1t

WANTED—By a young American Woman, a situation as Seamstress. Would be willing to run a Sewing Machine in a shop or private family. Can be well recommended for capability, etc. Can be heard of at 84 ELS. GATES' Female Agency Office, 171 Washington street. my30 2it

GENTLEMEN are requested to call at the basement 117 South Clark street, to examine specimens of Leather tanned by Thompson's Short Method, without Bark; making a superior article with less cost than the old process. Rights for sale. Address N. K. FOSTER, Box 47 Chicago post office. my30x2t

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GERMAN REPUBLICAN PAPER!

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THE ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, published in Chicago, is the leading German Republican paper in the North West. It heartily supports LINCOLN and HAMLIN and the principles of the Republican party. It has long been acknowledged as the leading German paper in the Buffalo free soil platform of 1848. It was among the first to oppose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and openly expressed its desire to make use, in the manner, to check the alarming aggressions of the Slave power.

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DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the style of U. Wahl & sons is here by dissolved.
CHRISTIAN WAHL, Sr.
SEBASTIAN WAHL, Jr.
LOUIS WAHL.

The undersigned having purchased all the interest of U. Wahl, Sr., in the sum here-to-fore carried on under the above style, will continue the same under the style of Wahl Brothers.
CHRISTIAN WAHL, Sr.
LOUIS WAHL.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1860. Hosea Putnam vs. John O. Adams. Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said John O. Adams that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, on the twenty-fourth day of M. y, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Hosea Putnam, and against the estate of the said John O. Adams for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-five and 50/100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Hosea Putnam, personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on the first day of the next June term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgement and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
SCOTT, MCALLISTER & JEWETT, Pltf's Att'ys.
m.30-w7-4w

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
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Over Scott, Kerr & Co.'s Dollar Store, to rent low. Inquire of
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Cor. Lake and Lasalle streets.
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TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 187 feet front by 180 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. CLARKE, 11 Exchange Bank Building. ma28tuth2w cly 30

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A responsible tenant, able to keep a first-class family hotel, is long and very favorable terms will be granted.

For further information inquire at the premises or apply to JOHN E. TYLER, or S. H. LARKIN, Esq., or the office of Larkin Smith & Dulin, St. Louis, Mo. my 18 6t 1m

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BOARDING.—One suit of plea sant rooms with board. Also, day board can be obtained at 162 Monroe street. my30x1w

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TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch,

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

MR. ANDREW'S SPEECH.

We cannot resist the temptation to give our readers the speech of JOHN A. ANDREW, of Boston, entire. It is a glorious and eloquent tribute to the patriotism of the Convention, the hospitality of Chicago, the manly virtues of HONEST OLD ABE, and to the Republican cause. We trust that no one will lay down this paper until he has read and admired the masterly harangue of the Boston orator.

STOP QUARRELING.

Now that it is settled that the Seward men and the Fillmore men of New York support LINCOLN and HAMLIN, almost without exception, and for the sole purpose of putting an honest man in the place of James Buchanan, let us exhort them to erase their criminations and recriminations, and go heartily to work for the ticket. If they must quarrel, anoth time for that will be afforded after the election is over. What say the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* and Albany *Stockman* to this advice?

WON'T HAVE IT.

The *State Register* and the Chicago *Times* have been publishing a list of candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State of Illinois, in which they very impertinently included the name of Hon. JOHN T. STUART, of Springfield. This procedure has elicited a response from Mr. STUART to the former paper, in which he not only says that he is not a candidate, but that he would not accept the nomination if tendered to him. Mr. STUART is a life-long Whig—a hereditary foe of the principles of the sham Democracy—and this covert attempt to seduce him into allegiance to a party which he has manfully battled throughout his whole life, by promises of an office which it has not the power to bestow, has received at his hands a merited rebuke.

THE SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

Elsewhere in this paper we print the resolutions which the Democracy of that body lately adopted in the Senate of the United States. We ask for them the careful attention that their impo tance merits, to the end that Democrats and Republicans may alike see what strides toward despotism the so-called Democratic party is making. Let all remember that no longer ago than 1847, Mr. Calhoun introduced into the Senate a series of resolves, which, compared with these, are mild and humane, and that they were withdrawn because they could not get a vote except that of their author! With this fact before them, and the facts that Mr. Calhoun's resolutions did not embrace a Slave Code for the Territories, and that they were regarded as abstractions which would forever remain inoperative, our readers will see at a glance what stupendous advances that false and fallen Democracy has made.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The plan upon which the Chicago *Times* proposes to conduct the Presidential campaign, is foreshadowed in the following extract from that paper of Tuesday morning:

It is because Mr. Lincoln's supporters have opened their eyes to their lonely condition, that they are actively negotiating with individuals, in various parts of the country, but in the East especially, for material and immediate aid. They are trading at present. The interest is promised one place in the Administration, and another section is told to expect another place—all for the consideration of influence and aid. It is even said, now, that more aspirants have been encouraged to look for appointments in the Cabinet, than there is room for. This business progresses for a while pretty well, until it is found out; but since then it has created new difficulties. Indeed, these difficulties are growing complicated and alarming. And to the hope of overcoming them, Fillmore and Tamure, in its own peculiar, if not beautiful and happy style, goes to work to deny that these negotiations have been going for long! But what will not do. Everybody in this quarter, who is at all smart in these matters, knows that not only every place in the Cabinet has been sold out already, but that foreign missions and other foreign things, are great offices are now—in the second week of the canvass—mortgaged under condition that certain secretly specified sums of cash are forthcoming. This is the way the Republicans start off. It is hard work, so far. The railers for the rail-splitter are in agony.

What stameless lying, and what an exhibition of utter want of sense! We call for the proof, and failing that, we brand the author of the paragraph which we quote as a liar. Let us have the proof, or a confession of what we charge!

"COUR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

A few days previous to the assembling of the National Republican Convention, we gave a brief history of the railroad interests of the city. In that article it was shown that these interests naturally concentrated around two powerful rival Companies, the Mich gan Southern in close affinity also with all the South Shore and the Erie Roads, and the Michigan Central in close connexion with the Canada Great Western, the New York Central and the Hudson River Roads. In opening the roads west of Chicago, the Chicago and Rock Island Road was built, or materially assisted by the South, and the Burlington and Quincy by the North Shore interest. It was for a time charged that the Galena Road was under the influence of the Michigan Central; but since its purchase of the St. Charles Air Line it has, so far as we know, maintained a strict neutrality.

The time has now come when vigorous efforts must be made to extend one or both of our western lines through to the Missouri. The discoveries of gold at Pike's Peak, the immense emigration to that inviting region, and the general return of confidence and business prosperity make the opening of one or more lines to the Missouri, at an early day, a commercial necessity. It is alike necessary to the commerce of the East and the West, and to the great lines of railway between this city and the seaboard.

In reflecting upon this subject we are satisfied that two lines can be built through Iowa easier and more rapidly than any one that might be selected for special effort. Neither of the great interests to which we have referred can afford to be far behind in reaching the Missouri. We prefer, however, to present the claims of each line separately, and commence this morning with the

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

This road, as most of our readers will remember, is a continuation westerly through the State of Iowa of the Dixon Air Line of the G. & C. U. R. R., and of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska R. R., and is to extend from Cedar Rapids in Iowa to the Missouri River, a distance of 235 miles. The company was organized in the summer of 1859, and Hon. L. B. Crocker, of Oswego, N. Y., a gentleman of well known energy and ability, was elected President. The corporators are men of character and responsibility, whose past success in railroad matters gives ample promise for the future of this enterprise.

The road as located runs through the centre of the State of Iowa, passing through the county seats of ten of the best counties in the State, and securing to itself and to Chicago the trade of a region of country unsurpassed in the West for fertility of soil and all the advantages that make a country wealthy and prosperous.

The line strikes the Missouri River at Decatur, in Nebraska, about sixty miles above Council Bluffs, and will receive a large trade from the Upper Missouri River. Besides these advantages, it will secure a most important feeder and tributary in a railroad soon to be built from its Western terminus to the Valley of the Platte River, the great highway to California and Pike's Peak. From Decatur to the great northerly bend of the Platte is about sixty miles. Nature has made the Valley of the Platte a portion of the great national highway across the Continent through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The discovery of gold at Pike's Peak has been added as another incentive to the selection of this Valley as the route for the great Pacific Railway. An inspection of the map will show that the Cedar Rapids & Missouri R. R. forms a link in the directest and shortest practicable route from the Great Lakes to Pike's Peak and the South Pass.

The Legislature of the State of Iowa at its last session conveyed to this company the magnificent land grant donated by the General Government to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri, on the line of the 42d parallel of north latitude. This secures to the company the proprietorship of nearly one million acres of land in the heart of the richest agricultural portion of the State of Iowa. About thirty miles west from Cedar Rapids the line enters the great Iowa coal fields, and runs through it a distance of about one hundred miles. An excellent quality of bituminous coal is already successfully mined in considerable quantities throughout this region. Without doubt thorough surveys will show that the Company are possessed of many exceedingly valuable coal mines in the lands allotted to it.

Responsible parties stand ready to contract to build the entire line with station houses and everything complete and ready for the rolling stock for $15,000 per mile, taking one-half in cash and the balance in stock. The line can be thoroughly equipped for $3,000 per mile, making an aggregate of $18,000 per mile, a cheapness of construction almost without a parallel. The reason is found in the character of the country being exceedingly well adapted for cheap railroad construction. Timber and quarry stone abound throughout the entire length of the line. This would make the aggregate cost of the 235 miles of the road, $4,230,000. There can be no doubt whatever, that the value of the lands owned by the company will exceed the cost of the road by at least a million of dollars.

The Galena and Chicago Union, and the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Companies are deeply and vitally interested in the successful and rapid prosecution of this enterprise, and we are told that they stand ready to do all in their power to aid it to a prompt completion. The city of Chicago, too, has a deep interest in the building of this road, for it will secure thereby forever the trade of an extensive region of country that is now pouring its wealth into the coffers of St. Louis. An attentive study of the map, and an investigation into the real facts and merits of the enterprise, cannot fail to convince any intelligent man of the vital importance of this road to the city of Chicago.

We understand that Mr. Crocker and some others of the friends of this project, will be in Chicago in a few days to complete the arrangements for the actual beginning of work on the line of the road. The well known prudence of the men at the head of the enterprise, warrants the assertion that not a blow will be struck, nor a sod turned, until the means are provided to pay for it, and that we shall see here no ostentatious, loudly demonstrative beginning, soon to be followed by a disastrous and pitiful ending. The work will not be begun unless it can be promptly and successfully completed. We commend this enterprise most heartily to the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the citizens of Chicago. If they are called on for substantial aid in its construction, we trust it will meet a cheerful and liberal response. The owners of the stock in all the North-shore roads extending to the seaboard, can also well afford to become personally interested in the early success of this important enterprise.

The Pike's Peak Hegira.

The stream of emigration to Pike's Peak has been wide and rapid this Spring, but not such an impetuous thunder-gust-torrent as was witnessed last spring. It would be difficult to estimate the number of people who have crossed the Missouri River for the mines this season, but we would roughly place it at 25,000, which we think will fully cover the whole number.—More emigrants have crossed the river at St. Joseph than at any other place. Omaha City and Council Bluffs is the next most numerous crossing point. For the week ending May 20th there crossed over from the Iowa side, 460 teams and 1,106 men. During this season 1,526 wagons and 4,602 men.

This army of men was drawn chiefly from the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois. A few came from Michigan and Indiana, and a good many from Minnesota, but nearly one half of the whole number were drained from the State of Iowa. The bulk of the Illinois emigrants shipped their teams and outfits to St. Joseph by rail.

The discouraged and discontented part of the grand exodus will commence returning in considerable numbers in July, increasing in August and September; and when October arrives, thousands will turn their faces homewards, in search of winter quarters. By the middle of November, fully three-fourths of all the multitude of adventurers who went out will have placed themselves on the east side of the "Big Muddy;" the other fourth will winter in the mines.

No people on the face of the globe are as migratory or as adventurous as the Americans. All parts of the Continent they regard as equally their home.

☞ As we have said, Lincoln has no money. —*Chicago Times.*

Since Douglas came into possession of that plantation and two hundred and fifty negroes down in Mississippi, the *Times* has acquired the habit of sneering in the above way every prominent public man who depends upon his own labor for an honest livelihood.

☞ The Chicago *Times* thinks Douglas' chances for the Presidency much better than Lincoln's, because Douglas is rich and Lincoln poor. Douglas may be rich, but Lincoln is sure to get the votes, and in this country, votes, not money, make the President.

☞ In a speech in Philadelphia one evening last week, "Dirty work" Logan reiterated the falsehood that Mr. Lincoln, while in Congress, voted against supplies for the army of Gen. Scott in Mexico. Logan doesn't mean to get back to Egypt to fulfill his promise of doing the "dirty work" of the pro-slavery Democracy.

☞ At the Douglas demonstration in New York last week, the only prominent and influential man present to countenance the movement was Archbishop Hughes, the probable successor of Pius the IX.

FIRE AT PEORIA.—On Sunday morning about one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the hay loft over of the stables of Wm. Brady, in the rear of the Buckeye House, Peoria, which spread with such rapidity that before it could be checked, the stables of Mr. Brady, the wholesale and retail liquor store of Lewis Green, two buildings owned by John Brown, and two small stables, adjoining and across the alley from Brady's, were entirely consumed. Mr. Brady's loss is $600 or $700; Mr. Green loses $15,000—with an insurance of $6,000. There were three or four other small losses. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Douglas Orator on the Negro.

Ned Marshall, of Kentucky, made a speech at the great Douglas meeting in New York last week. Here is an elegant extract:

"The worst condition of the African was in his own country, and the best was in the North. The missionary efforts in Africa generally resulted in the eating of the missionary. [Laughter.] The Colonization Society had failed, although fed with money and fresh negroes. [Laughter.] Where recruits from Africans had been enslaved they had been benefited, and wherever they had been emancipated they had been degraded. [Applause.] Look at Domingo as it was before emancipation. The French cut one another's throats as long as they could, and then delegated the power to the few who were left to finish the work. The colonists was indescribable, and a man was worse off for knowing about it. Whenever the Africans had a chance and killed every one they could kill, were left to starve. They wished they could have seen the empire of Soulouque. There were the monkeys in the forests, which they were too lazy to cut down. There was hard by all that was necessary for which man wigger. [Laughter.] Murder was the rule; and turn our niggers loose it would be the same. Look at them niggers, they don't look like us; feel of them, they don't feel like us; smell of them, they don't smell like us [Laughter.] They had not to endorse the action of the New York delegation at Chicago, and to endorse the nomination of Mr. Douglas. He thought they had done both those things very well."

We respect the *Post* asks:

"Is this the kind of talk by which Douglas expects to capture the ascendancy of Democracy in the North?"

Sectionalism of the Supreme Court.

A new distribution of the circuits of the Supreme Court of the United States is demanded for two sufficient reasons; first, to equalize the labor of the Judges on the different circuits, and secondly, to reclaim the Court from its present sectional control. The disparity in the circuits is now very great. The first circuit, Justice Clifford's, covers Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, with a population of two and a half millions; the second, Justice Nelson's, Vermont, Connecticut and New York, four and a half millions; the third, Justice Grier's, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, over three and a half millions; the seventh, Judge McLean's, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, over six millions; while the five circuits in the slave States, with five Justices, cover but seven and a half millions in all. With less than half the free white population of the free States, the slave States have five of the nine Judges. Texas and Florida in the South, and California, Oregon, Minnesota and Wisconsin in the North, are not yet included in any circuit. Reckoning them in, the disparity becomes still greater. A reconstruction of the circuits is so evidently demanded by every considera tion that touches the subject, that there should be no opposition to it. If it had been a source demanded it, the country would have been saved the disgrace of the Dred Scott manifesto, and the influence of the Court would never have been given to the support and national nation of the slave system.—*Springfield Republican.*

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Lincoln in Upper Egypt.

[Correspondence of the Press & Tribune.]

YALESBURG, FAYETTE CO., ILL., May 24, 1860.

As the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin are received with such universal approbation by those opposed to Democracy in Fayette Co., perhaps it would not be uninteresting to the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE to hear of our progress down here in Egypt. The nominations were ratified by speech making, bonfires, firing of guns, &c., winding up with hearty cheers for "Old Abe" and the State ticket. The finishing touch, however, was a wag taking the stand, (which, by the way, was a dry goods box,) and offering three cheers for little Dug.; but, as not one voice responded to the call, he caved in, amid the laughs and hisses of the dispersing crowd.

When Republicans of Fayette county look back to the campaign of '56, and see that at the election, the vote of the party, all told, was only sixty-eight, and then compare that vote to the strength of the party to-day, certainly we can boast of doing as much for the cause as any sister county of the State, considering the great obstacles with which we had to contend. The party in '56, "the immortal sixty-eight," as they have since been styled, though weak and brow-beaten by the Democratic party, organized, and commenced the battle by holding meetings, making speeches, and scattering public documents; thus placing the truth in the hands of the people, and the result verifies the old maxim that "truth is mighty and will prevail." In '58 we gave a very respectable vote, and still our strength is increasing; and, in November next, we shall well nigh, if not quite, give the county to the "old rail mauler," whose nomination has given an impetus to the cause which will stop short of nothing but success and victory.

The *Fayette Observer*, formerly Democratic, but more recently neutral, last week hoisted the Lincoln Flag, and promises its hearty support for him. VANDALIA.

Lincoln's Hold on the Working-Men.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, May 23, 1860.

The nomination of LINCOLN had kindled a blaze of glory in Old Champaign. He is pre-eminently, and without figure of speech, *the candidate of the people!* Every man who is struggling to improve his fortune by honest toil and patient endeavor, feels that in ABRAHAM LINCOLN he has a generous and confiding friend, and dignified representative. Instances of daily accumulating, here, of men who from early bias, and the force of party influence, have voted the Democratic ticket; but who now find themselves irresistibly impelled by their reverence for the public virtues of Mr. LINCOLN, and by the fame which he has won by his talents and industry, to give him their cordial and enthusiastic support. One of my neighbors—a Democrat—relates this incident: Years ago Mr. LINCOLN found him "stalled" in a slough with a heavy load. True to the sympathies of his noble nature, Mr. LINCOLN volunteered his aid—"put his shoulder to the wheel," and sent the stranger on his way rejoicing. "And now," continued my Democratic friend, "I have an opportunity to reward his kindness, and I intend to give Mr. LINCOLN the heartiest lift he ever had in his life; and there are four more of my Democratic neighbors who are going to join me." That's the way things are working in Champaign county.

Mr. LINCOLN is not a candidate of the politicians. He has not been *groomed* and fitted for the race by a set of jockeys who wished to run him for the stakes they could win; but he is the candidate of the people, uncorrupted by ambition or the lust of office. He is the true type of that hopeful industry and determined perseverving application, which has achieved our progress in the past, and upon which we must rely for our future prosperity and greatness. More hearts have leaped for joy at the announcement of his nomination, than were ever before gladdened by a like event. The prairies are on fire for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and you may look to this county for a report in November next which will make the slave-worshipping Democracy howl. SANGAMON.

Ratification in Pekin.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

PEKIN, TAZEWELL CO., ILL., May 20th, 1860.

To night we had a glorious gathering of Republicans, to ratify the nominations of our standard bearers—Lincoln and Hamlin.

At 6 o'clock our brass cannon sounded the first note of the campaign, and continued till it had echoed thirty-six rousing peals—two for our candidates, three for the ticket of the States, and one for our young sister, Kansas. During the firing our excellent German band discoursed stirring music. At 7 o'clock a procession was formed at the levee, and marched to our commodious Court House, amid rousing cheers for "Honest Old Abe." At the Court House we had some good Republican speeches and stirring music, amid almost constant cheering for "Old Abe," "Abraham Lincoln," and "our candidates," alternately, and at the close nine hearty cheers were given for "our candidates," intended for the finale, but when we reached the open air we found an enthusiastic Republican crowd witnessing a fine display of fireworks. Here the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the tone of feeling was one of the characteristics of the whole proceedings. There seems to be but one opinion here with our Republicans in regard to the nominations—that they are the best that could be made, and that "Honest Abe Lincoln," the People's and Freedom's candidate, will be elected in November by an overwhelming majority.

Tazewell County has been Democratic for the past few years, and before the Chicago Convention good five Republicans were rather scarce. But the action of that Convention was eminently satisfactory and has roused the whole people, and our county can be depended upon, as Republicans as workers from this time till Lincoln is elected President, and make your figures for at least 300 majority for him and the whole Republican ticket in this county this fall. We are getting converts every day. As one of our speakers said this evening of some disorderly Democrats in our meeting, "they are under conviction." Depend upon it Tazewell County will do her duty at the polls in November next. By the way, we shall form a company of "Wide Awakes" this week, and then we shall be finely organized for the campaign.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE gets great credit here for its untiring work for Lincoln before the nomination, and is conceded to be the best Republican journal in the Northwest. MUD SILL.

Old McLean Wide Awake.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, May 24, 1860.

The enthusiasm created by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, at the Chicago Convention, is increasing with amazing rapidity in this portion of Illinois, and threatens to sweep every thing before it.

Never before in the history of the country has there existed such an excitement among the people, as at this time. They are just now realizing the glorious prospect of the future. As the probability of a change in the administration of the government becomes apparent, and that it will be placed under the care and guidance of "Honest Old Abe," a change seems to have come over their dreams, and an enthusiasm, such as has never been seen since 1840, pervades the whole country. Many who have hitherto acted with the American party, are flocking to our ranks full of hope and joy.

The nomination was a fearful blow to the Democracy. They fondly hoped Mr. Seward would be nominated, and worked as faithfully for that result as it was possible for Mr. Seward's warmest friends to have done. Since his defeat they are as ready to do him justice by eulogizing his talents, honesty and consistency, as they would have been to denounce him as the reverse traitor, had he succeeded in obtaining the nomination. It is truly pitiable to hear them expressing their sympathies for the great representative man, as they now denominate Mr. Seward

We are about establishing a "Wide Awake Club" in our little city, to do battle for the principles of the Republican party, and in elevating to the Presidential chair, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

Your valuable paper has done much to advance the cause in Central Illinois. I can assure you it is a welcome visitor. Our news room is crowded with applicants for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Look out for clubs during the next week. "REPUBLICAN."

Ratification at Watertown, Wis.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WATERTOWN, WIS., May 23, 1860.

The Lincoln fires are kindling in the Badger State. Upon the "second, sober thought" of our people, the nomination of that representative son of the Northwest is regarded as the best that could have been made, and the feeling in his favor is becoming not only deep-seated, but enthusiastic.

We had a glorious ratification meeting here last Saturday evening. It was well attended—indeed, I may say it was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in our city—and the very best feeling prevailed. The speakers were J. J. Enos, Esq., L. P. Harvey, (Secretary of State), Carl Schurz, and B. Domschke, (editor German Republican paper, Milwaukee). Their remarks were well received, and many a hearty cheer was given for "Honest Old Abe." The Germans here, and, as I am assured, throughout the State, are wheeling into the Republican ranks, and unless the "signs of the times" greatly deceive me, the larger half of that vote in this State will this fall be given for the good cause. Yours, etc., J. A. H.

A Voice from New Jersey.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEWARK, N. J., May 24, 1860.

I notice that New Jersey is generally regarded by the Western Press as one of the "doubtful States." Allow me to say *that it is'nt so.* New Jersey is not doubtful. The nomination of "Honest Abe" has been received with the utmost enthusiasm in all parts of the State. Ratification meetings have been held already in many of our principal towns, and others are in contemplation. At Trenton, next week, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton will speak in behalf of the ticket, to which, like Gov. Seward, he gives his hearty support. Our people are eminently conservative, and they recognize in Abraham Lincoln a true representative of their views; and withal, they hold in especial veneration the self made man, wherever they find him. We are a *working* people, and we love to see *workings* men lifted up and crowned with honors. We mean to carry the State for Lincoln and Hamlin by a majority which shall entitle us to admission into the Union, to which, when no man could be found in it for Speaker of the House, we liberally furnished "tall Bill" Pennington. We ask it, Messrs. Editors, as a particular favor that you will not again talk of New Jersey as "doubtful." We don't want anybody to think it *possible* that we can refuse to furnish at least *seven rails* for the electoral college *fence*, by which Democracy is to be barred out from the avenues of power and authority which is so long defiled.

A Voice from Connecticut.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

FARMINGTON, CONN., May 24, 1860.

Last evening the "Wide Awakes" of Bridgeport held a ratification meeting. They are a fine set of young men. Their uniform is a cap, a deep sape of black enameled cloth, falling over and protecting the shoulders and arms, and a fireman's lamp or torch to every member. The order and drill displayed in their movements was excellent, and you may look for a good account from them next fall, for they are working fellows. I noticed some expressive mottoes on their banners. Here are some of them:

"Congress has the right to legislate on Slavery in the Territories."—Gov. Wm. Raden, Conn.; Rev. Thos. J. Barnes, Jas. Madison, Jas. Monroe, W. H. Crawford, J. Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson.

"Congress has not the right to legislate on Slavery in the Territories."—S. A. Douglas, also Cushing, Fernando Wood.

"Our Platform—"Built by the Republicans of 1860 with timbers hewn by the Fathers of 1776."

"With the faith of Abraham and the courage of Jackson, we will conquer the Wrong and maintain the Right."

We shall carry Connecticut for Lincoln and Hamlin. You may count on her. B. M.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Speech of John A. Andrew, Esq., of Boston,

At the Ratification Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, May 25th.

Hon. John A. Andrew, Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation at Chicago, was introduced, and spoke as follows:

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—The grand republican organization which was set in motion by the frauds perpetrated in Kansas and by that atrocious national wrong, the repeal of the Missouri restriction, which gave character to the administration of Franklin Pierce, assumed national proportions in the Philadelphia Convention of 1856. That convention began to perceive itself united into maturer strength by the bitter experiences of four long and odious years under the teachings of that "old public functionary," "the sage of Wheatland," at the afternoon of the 15th, having transacted the high and important business assigned to them to perform, and then departed to return, bearing with them the record of what they had done, to the people who had sent them,—viz: the platform of principles and resolutions which they had adopted with entire unanimity, and the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, presented with the most entire and unexampled enthusiasm in the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. [Great applause.]

TEMPER OF THE CONVENTION.

Gentlemen, it happened to me, by the favor of the State Convention of the Republicans of Massachusetts, to be appointed to bear some humble part in the duties and deliberations of the Chicago Convention. It is to that circumstance that I am indebted for the indulgence of this hearing to-day; and you may be sure, bearing in mind the extreme discomfort of this crowded hall to those who do me the honor to listen to my voice, and oppressed with the fatigues of almost a week's sleepless toil and forty hours consecutive journeying, I shall and must be brief. I have to bear record here, that amidst the excitements and the heats of good feeling was one of the characteristics of the whole proceedings. There seems to be but one opinion here with our Republicans in regard to the nominations—that they are the best that could be made, and that "Honest Abe Lincoln," the People's and Freedom's candidate, will be elected in November by an overwhelming majority.

Tazewell County has been Democratic for the past few years, and before the Chicago Convention good five Republicans were rather scarce. But the action of that Convention was eminently satisfactory and has roused the whole people, and our county can be depended upon, as Republicans as workers from this time till Lincoln is elected President, and make your figures for at least 300 majority for him and the whole Republican ticket in this county this fall. We are getting converts every day. As one of our speakers said this evening of some disorderly Democrats in our meeting, "they are under conviction." Depend upon it Tazewell County will do her duty at the polls in November next. By the way, we shall form a company of "Wide Awakes" this week, and then we shall be finely organized for the campaign.

THE JOURNEY TO CHICAGO.

Gentlemen, the duties of the convention seem to me to have commenced on the Monday morning which proceeded its formal meeting. Many of us had gathered on the Saturday night, at the 19th, at Niagara Falls, there to spend the Sabbath, prepared thence to depart on Monday morning, by the special express trains which had been secured for the delegates to the convention, which took us over the road from Niagara Falls to Chicago, a distance of more than five hundred miles, at the lightning speed involved in traveling that distance in 15 hours; and along the whole line of that immense travel, wherever we stopped to reinvigorate the iron horse, there we were met by a crowd of the citizens of Michigan or Indiana, surrounding the trains, with waving hats, with streaming banners, with vociferous voices and animated countenances, shouting aloud, in cheering tones, their words of welcome, to the delegates from the East to Chicago. Men threw themselves spontaneously into the cheering lines, and they should not proceed until they had seen one and another and another of the men who had come to represent the patriotism and the wisdom of the republicanism of the East at the grand meeting at Chicago, [loud cheers];

THE REPUBLICAN WELCOME.

and at 10 o'clock on Monday night, when we arrived there, our eyes were greeted, along the whole line of Michigan avenue, which runs along the side of the lake, by an illumination which would have done honor to your own magnificent Beacon street; our ears were saluted by the booming of cannon, by the loud shouts of enthusiastic and animated republicans, bearing aloft their pennants and banners, by the ringing of bells, by the sound of trumpets and clarions and all the instruments of music, to attend our hotels and lodgings, there came a vast and varied body of men, of freemen,—freemen of Illinois, the men of Chicago,—some in organized clubs, some under the temporary organization of the moment, some in citizens' garb, and many, under their chosen leaders, marching in uniform, inspired with the hope of victory,—[Great cheering]. Truly, gentlemen, and duty, and my own heart prompts me here to say, that no body of men ever received a more cordial welcome or more ample hospitality, than the Republican delegates received at the hands of their friends of that beautiful "Garden City" of the great and imperial west. [Loud applause and cries of "Good"; and where, on Tuesday morning, the various delegates met in their respective head-quarters, each section was surrounded and cheered by sections and contributions of the same mass of men pouring in, not merely the citizens of Chicago, but masses of men pouring in from Indiana, from all the counties of Illinois, from Michigan, from Iowa and Wisconsin, from every side of the horizon, that had caught the sound of victory on the distant breeze, they heard the voice of the "coming man." [Enthusiastic cheering, and loud cries of "Good."] They felt his magnetism thrill in every along our veins, and they knew that from Maine, all the way to Wisconsin, from Michigan down to the borders of Dixon's line, from Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, freemen had not come together to inaugurate a failure or to lay the foundation for defeat. [Loud cheers.]

THE WIGWAM DESCRIBED.

And, gentlemen, they did so'. On the morning of Wednesday, the 16th of May, at the time and place assigned for our assembling, the more than 500 delegates came together within the walls of the "Wigwam," a vast and commodious edifice, erected by the zeal and benevolence of the Republicans of Chicago, for the accommodation of the Republican party, and dedicated to the purposes of the camnaign. There, gentlemen, ranged along convenient seats, from side to side of that great hall, were the delegates, and you may be sure delegations. Below, in the centre, were equally convenient and proper arrangements for the seating of the substitutes or alternate delegates. Gazing, and in the galleries, ranging all around, where human masses seemed to heap themselves like Pelion upon Ossa, from foundation up to the roof tree, there were piled together the countenances of men whom you might recognize as belonging to all portions of this great republic, and all stirred and warmed and moved by one inspiration of conviction and hope. [Applause.]

THE FIRST DAY.

As you might well be aware, gentlemen, the first day of our meeting was occupied with the necessary preliminary arrangements required by its temporary and permanent organization, by the arrangement of the committees of the convention, by the arrangement of the details of business, by the collection, examination, and verifying of the credentials of delegates, and by what was most important, perhaps, of all, for the first day's business, the selection of a committee composed of one delegate from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, charged, with the important and delicate duty of preparing and subsequently reporting a creed, or platform, embodying the sentiments and principles of the Republicans of the United States, to be presented, by the convention, to the American people, as their platform for 1860. And that, gentlemen, was done—how well and faithfully done, how fortunate in its selection, you will understand when you remember that the venerable Judge Jessup of Pennsylvania, was at the head of that committee, and your own fellow citizen, the Hon. George S. Boutwell, was one of its most conspicuous and useful members. (Cheers.)

THE PLATFORM.

On the morning of Thursday the Convention met again, and in the course of the proceedings of that day, after other preliminaries had been disposed of, and trifling questions of momentary interest touching the credentials of delegates had been disposed of, the Committee on Resolutions and Platform made their solemn and extended report. As each resolve was read slowly and deliberately, as the letter, said amid the silence, the approving silence, of those ten thousand men assembled within the Wigwam walls—upon the conclusion of the reading uprose from that vast and enthusiastic multitude cheer upon cheer and cheer upon cheer of approving plaudits, which made the welkin ring, and which I should have supposed would have been heard by you on Bunker Hill. After the reading was concluded, one gentleman well satisfied was he from the unanimous acclaim with which the reading had been received, that it met in every word and line and letter the approval of the Convention, that he at once moved its adoption, and called the previous question on his motion.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Then rose up the veteran war-horse of republicanism, the man of iron will and lion heart, the old-man eloquent of Ohio, Joshua R. Giddings, [cheers] of whom I remember how my heart leapt when once I heard the eloquent words thundered with which, poor, own Governor, the Honorable Chairman of this evening, as an eye witness of his services, applauded his whole representative career in Congress.—[applause] up rose Mr. Giddings, and though the Declaration of Independence, as well as the Constitution of the United States, had been, by express reference, reaffirmed and adopted by the words of the first resolution—but a good thing, like a good sermon, is worth saying, or worth preaching twice,—that it might be certain that we meant what we said and that we were going to do what we meant,—that there might be no doubt of what was the sentiment of that Convention, touching the fundamental idea upon which all free government rests,—Mr. Giddings moved that the words of the Declaration of Independence, declaring the right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness, and affirming the natural equality of men, should be recited, and placed in the Platform *in totidem verbis.* The basis of the Convention, and the conclusion necessarily following upon the convention, which took us over the road from Niagara Falls to Chicago, a distance of more than five hundred miles, at the lightning speed involved in traveling that distance in 15 hours; and along the whole line of that immense travel, wherever we stopped to reinvigorate the iron horse, there we were met by a crowd of the citizens of Michigan or Indiana, surrounding the trains, with waving hats, with streaming banners, with vociferous voices and animated countenances, shouting aloud, in cheering tones, their words of welcome, to the delegates from the East to Chicago. Men threw themselves spontaneously into the cheering lines, and they should not proceed until they had seen one and another and another of the men who had come to represent the patriotism and the wisdom of the republicanism of the East at the grand meeting at Chicago, [loud cheers];

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Press & Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860.

Special Notices.

Dyspepsia.—One great predisposing cause to this disease, is the neglect and irregularity of some of the functions of the stomach and bowels. If either fail to regularly perform their duties, (or any one be false,) to regularly perform their duties, (or any one be false,) dyspepsia, in some of its forms, is also most surely the consequence. Brown's Vegetable Tonic or Catharties are so effective. Brown's Vegetable Tonics or Cathartics in assisting nature, in restoring these to a healthy action, that Physicians who know their ingredients, use them.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the do-dad and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAINworMS and all PARASITE INSECTS.
Trenton Depot 618 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists in every where. my28eo1t-3m

Notice to Physicians and the Public.—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—TESTIMONIAL.—T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal street, New York, May 28th, 1859.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by sudden over-exerting myself. Having used your Plasters with great benefit for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster relieved me in a week. Yours respectfully,
J. G. BRIGGS,
Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New York."
They have health in equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is plain and simple. They are the plaster of the People, and of all types of men. They are the plaster of the People, and of all types of men. They are safe in essence and act. In Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Affections, and local deep seated pains, they afford the most relief; and for weak backs, pains in the side, &c., &c., they are unequalled. Physicians generally are now prescribing them. Druggists generally keep them, and they are universally approved with by the people. Price only 25 cents; or a dozen for $2. Sent by mail, free of charge, to any part of the United States. Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicines.
my1-1m-law

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating support so of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, without the usual dread of evil effects from Tonics and Bracers, as they are made from the pure article direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Congress, or visiting, who desire to purchase genuine Bourbon Whisky. CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. & Reed & Co., Preston, Robinson & Smith; F. & L. Bros. & Co., Preston, Robinson & Smith; F. & L. Bros. & Co., of Chicago, Ill., are duly supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to purchasers in Chicago, or visiting, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water.
my26t1 6m CLARKE & WHITE.

Among the many preparations before the public as certain cures for the Fever an Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This tonic has been constantly increasing in reputation throughout the States, and the many unsolicited testimonials that are constantly being received by the proprietors are granted of the intelligence of its use. As a remedy for the above complaint, as well as for Old People, debilitated females, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaint, they are an invaluable Remedy; and as a safeguard against the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other painful diseases, it is sure and unequalled.
For sale by druggists and d. alers generally everywhere.
my21-d&w1w

Analized by Chilton.—Bear in mind that while other hair dyes are rendered as harmless and ineffective as their proprietors allow,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

is certified by Dr. CHILTON, the late Analyzed Chemist, to be warranted perfectly harmless and therefore as safe as water. Dr. Chilton has been selected by the undersigned to analyze the CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, and he has pronounced Cristadoro's Dye as harmless as that water in which it was analyzed. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair Creators. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
Depot for JOHN D. PARK, 154 Lake street, Chicago.
my5 cdw1 m

Dr. McClintock's Cough and Pulmonary Mixture consists of a variety of vegetable specifics for every irritation, consumption, and other maladies of the throat and lungs acknowledged, by his professional brethren, to be a specific medicine, as it dissipates immediately the most distressing symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, and counteracts the destructive tendency of the most inveterate consumption in a remarkably short time. Price 50c. per bottle. Prepared and sold by JOHN D. PARK, 154 Lake street, Chicago.

Dyspepsia.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the saddest sore suffering to many unfortunate sufferers. Dr. Jaynes' Sanative Pills are another remedy, in fact it is a combination of many remedies in one. The symptoms are numerous, but the principal of almost all other complaints consist of the nature of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Jaynes' Sanative Pills are another remedy, in fact it is a combination of many remedies in one. The symptoms are numerous, but the principal of almost all other complaints consist of the nature of the stomach and bowels. For sale by druggists in every town in the United States. The first symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, heartburn, sick headache, sometimes a disagreeable, fatuleney, low spirits, and sometimes costiveness, at others diarrhœa, and sometimes some other ill disease, and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you need is something to do the disease right away, regulate the bowels; do this with the Sanative Pills, and you can bid defiance to Dyspepsia.
Sold by druggists and Peddlers.
Schenck's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—
By Square Jones.
Lady three of our house, all the Children well;
Tonight the worms we eat all we can, thought so for a spell.
Don't think so after breakfast, when I up and tried
Bryan's Vegetable Vermifuge, 'twas the worms that died!
Put up Bottles, price 25¢ drugs. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 154 Lake street.

Congress Water.—Much spurious stuff is now being imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons of the counterfeiting, who, when they dare not use the true name, call it "Congress Water;" which many persons suppose to be the real genuine Congress Water, although it is only the name of the fountain by which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have allowed our Corps, Branded thus on the cork:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeits; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 . . . Dearborn Street. . . . 80
Chicago, Illinois.
The undersigned have this day entered into a Law Partnership, and will transact a general business in the City of Chicago and surrounding counties.
my1 C. PAYSON. W. C. REYNOLDS.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN,
DETECTIVE POLICE AGENT,
And County Constable,
Office, No. 72 South Clark street, (up-stairs.)
CHICAGO, ILL.
Collections promptly attended to. my27-3m

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois
my7-6m-ly

MELVILLE W. FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
No. 1 Methodist Block.
Northeast corner Clark and Washington sts. my14d-3m

STARK & ISHAM,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Room 4—93 Masonic Street.
Chicago, Illinois.
JAS. S. STARK, JR. ..... apr30-3t ..... NOW. S. ISHAM.

STILES & DEAN,
COMMISSION AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Ill.
Room No. 11, Hickory's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

S. S. D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County.
Terry wants to buy Chicago City Scrip.
Dogget, Stuart & Hitz, R. H. Gilman & Co., Alexander H. Duggett, S. S., Jay St., Keith & Co., Chicago; Bradley, Dunlap & Co., Bradley, Marshall, Kay, Chicago; Harmon, Ledyard & Co., Ledyard, Harmon, Detroit; Reed, Brothers, New Orleans; Mass.; Henry D. Hascall, Port Huron, Mich.; Fisher, Chapin, Co., Foster, Stark, White Plaster, Mass

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1860.

It has been a dull, hot day. A very slight variation has been noticed in exchange. Yesterday bankers would not accommodate each other at full rates; to-day they report the ability to do so. The demand is small and the supply equally so. Selling price very firm at 18. Gold came figures, with no demand.

There is very little going outside the banks. Borrowers are not numerous, nor their wants pressing. Hence very little first class paper finds its way to the street. Rates are nominal at 1@18 per cent. per month. There will be less money wanted for building this season than for many years past. The tendency seems to be to pay old debts, but not to contract new ones. This state of things is decidedly healthy and promising.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Exchange is in but limited supply, and the demand, though fair, is not large. The following are selling rates:

	Par Gold	Plate Funds.	Bills & Wts.
Sight on the East	¼ prem.	¼ prem.	¼ prem.
Sight on New Orleans	par	¼ prem.	½ prem.

The rate of Eastern Exchange at Chicago being 10 prem. for currency, our brokers had to advance the rate ¼, or 2 prem., to prevent an over accumulation here of currency. Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Louisiana bank notes are taken as heretofore at par.

ST. LOUIS BANKS.—Last week's St. Louis Bank statement shows the following figures:

Banks.	Circulation.	Dr. Mat'rs & Sec.	Specie.
Merchants	$70,510	$4 2-35	$252,000
Bank of St. Louis	97,160	61,267	61,267
Southern Bank	93,316	477,394	113, 00
Mechanics	84,710	277,000	84,000
Exchange	94,300	296,000	94,000
Commercial	94,000	296,000	94,000
Union	72,000	296,000	74,000
Total	$577,540	$1,787,606	$771,000
Last week	588,180	1,696,767	696,797
Increase		$73,179	$83,153
Decrease	$11,640		

Statement of the Boatmen's Savings Institution for the week ending May 26th, 1860:

Cash	$197,722.34
Exchange, notes and securities	406,313.55
Total	$604,035.89

The Real Estate Saving shows $111,990 of coin, and $7,987 of Missouri Bank Notes this evening.

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending May 26, 1860:

Passengers	$16,481 79
Freight and Live Stock	11,841 00
Mails and Sundries	1,000 00
Total	$29,321 79
Corresponding week last year	28,181 66
Increase	$1,140 13
Decrease	

BANK OF WEST TENNESSEE.—The entire capital stock of the Bank of West Tennessee has been transferred to the Memphis Insurance Company. In addition to the capital of the Insurance Company, it is understood the stock of the Bank will be offered to the public, and that the capital will be largely increased. Owing to some objections to the charter, which is subject to the "General Banking Law," passed by the last Legislature, many persons who intended taking stock in the Merchants' and Planters' Bank will now avail themselves of the privilege of investing in the stock of the Bank of West Tennessee. The authorized capital of the bank is $1,500,000.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD.—A cattle drover named G. W. Curtis, brought in about $7,000 of gold from Denver to Kansas City. He left with the proceeds of a drove of 700 cattle, which he with six hands drove to Denver from Fort Bridger, Texas. The distance over the mountains is only 600 miles; but to avoid Comanches and Kiowas, 1,200 miles have to be traversed. Mr. C. started to Texas this evening for another drove, as the news from the mines last year was head of this drove were sold at 10c net. The highest offered in St. Louis for this gold dust (some 480 ounces) was $16 75 per ounce; but as $16 was allowed for the coin, the offer was declined, and it was shipped to the mint at Philadelphia, by Robert Campbell & Co. Thus do we constantly see gathering the wealth of the mines on our western frontier, and a market is there had for the surplus beef, pork, flour, etc., of the West.—*St Louis Democrat.*

COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The following are the receipts and shipments of the last twenty four hours:

	Flour.	Wh't.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Seed.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bags.
Lake		20					
Canal, way Bets	300	71284		4			179
Canal, through	1,000	1,000	472	700			
Rail	1,000	1,000	472	700			
Rail, through	300	31000					
L. S. Convoy	300	31000					
G. T. R. R.	300	2000					
C. & A. R. R.	300	2127					
Total	1,000	104,411	472	704			179
Last week		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

	Ground Live Hogs.	Live Cattle.	Hides.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Pork.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Bbls.
Lake						
Canal, way Bets	30	30	30	1		170
Canal, through						
Rail						
Rail, through						
L. S. Convoy						
G. T. R. R.						
C. & A. R. R.						
Total	30	30	30	1		170
Last week						

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour. Bbls.	Wh't. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Oats. Bush.	Rye. Bush.	Bar'y. Bush.
To Buffalo	1,000	1,000				
To Chicago	1,000	1,000				
To Detroit	1,000	1,000				
To Dunkirk	1,000	1,000				
To Cleveland	1,000	1,000				
To Toledo	1,000	1,000				
To other ports	1,000	1,000				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

RECEIPTS BY CANAL THURSDAY.

Corn, bush	6,873	Lumber, ft	134,000
Flour, bbls	1,000	Shingles, m	30,000
Mill-stuffs, lbs	19,567	Shingles, No	30,000
Oats, bush	1,000		
Highwines, bbls	40		

The receipts of Corn to-day were heavy—146,811 bushels—and the shipments only 60,000 bushels. Notwithstanding this statement, however, the market opened with a good demand, partly speculative, and as soon as the New York dispatches were received, an advance of 1c was established. The market closing quiet and steady. About 190,000 bushels changed hands at for No. 2 River Mixed, 44@45c for No. 2 Canal Mixed; 45@46c for No. 1, 45@46c for No. 2; and 38c for Rejected in store. Under the influence of the improvement in the last two steamers, which was justified to-day by an advance in New York, the Wheat market opened very firm and sellers had every advantage—prices being fully 2c higher. Only about 25,000 bushels were sold, at $1.04@1.06 for No. 1 Spring in store, and $1.03@1 04 for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm at the outside quotations. The flour market to-day was the scene of more activity, and about 5,000 bbls changed hands at the previous quotations—Spring Extras selling at $4.90@5.35 for fair to choice. At the close holders were considerably firmer, but buyers did not show any disposition to follow them up. The market for oats was quite dull to-day, and sales were limited at 31@32c on track. Rye is irregular—70@73c being the range of to-day's transactions. At the close there was more inquiry than for a few days past. Barley remains quiet, with but trifling receipts and a corresponding demand at 60@70c. Highwines steady, with sales at 18¢@19c for city manufactured.

An increase in the number of grain vessels in port has caused a decline of 4c in freights—vessels being engaged at 4c for corn to Buffalo.

THE HARBOR RIVER.—By private dispatches received this afternoon we learn that the river is steady, with five feet two inches water on "Tree-Top Bar."

MILWAUKEE MARKETS—May 28.—Receipts, 1,888 bris flour; 11,189 bush wheat; 1,761 bush oats. Shipped, 87,958 bush wheat; 1,997 br's flour. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The wheat market continues heavy and unsettled, and the foreign news to-day, did not strengthen it any. Buyers refused to pay more than $1.06 for No. 1 spring and $1.03 for No. 2 in store, and except in a few instances, when they were caught "short," they adhered to this determination pretty rigidly. Some of the sellers refused to accede to a decline of more than 1c, and hence there was not much activity in the market, but the bulk of the sales that took place were at the above quotations, which are 2c below Saturday's prices.

In flour, the tendency was downward, and the business done trifling, its sales amounting to about 550 bris at $4.75@5.25 for inferior to good extra. Some of the same brands sold at 5c to 10c better on Saturday.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—May 28.—Flour unchanged, sales at $5 40@5.50 for Superf; $5 60@5 90 for Extra; $6 00@6 25 for Extra Family; and $6 50@7 for Fancy. Grain—Sales of 3 cars shelled corn, in bulk, at 55c; 200 bu do on wharf at 55c. Oats dull, sales 300 bu on wharf at 40@41c.

TOLEDO—May 28.—The receipts of grain on Saturday were light. Wheat—About 1,500 bushels were sold at from $1 25@1.43. Spring Wheat—Over 800 bushels were sold at $1.10@ 1.12. Peas—About 375 bushels were sold at from 55@60c. Oats—350 bushels at 32@35c. The receipts of barley were very small; about 125 bushels realized 50@60c.

ST. LOUIS PROVISION TRADE.—The *St. Democrat* of yesterday says:

Provisions have been firm at an advance, and only small lots could be purchased at the higher figures, holders not caring to sell pork, bacon, or lard, while the tendency is to advance. Bulk meats, owing to low water, were nominal, for the week—1,410 bbls pork, 200 pkgs bacon, and only 82 bbls and tierces and 111 kegs lard, and 185 casks of meats. The stock of provisions here, as reported this evening by Crane & Sanford, provision brokers, is as follows:

DRY SALT MEAT AND BACON.

Shoulders	2,000 lbs.
Clear sides	1,000 lbs.
Total shoulders and sides	3,000 lbs.
Hams	6,642 lbs.
Total dry salt	1,642,000 lbs.

There will be in store and on the way from the river pork in the city and in the country above, on the 1st June, 15,000 bbls.

Mess	13,000 bbls.
R'D	1,000 bbls.
Total	14,000 bbls.

Lard on hand to arrive, exclusive of manufactured, 1,000 kegs.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Receipts, 18,000 bbls flour, 61,100 bu wheat, 121,100 bu corn; 500 bu oats.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—May 26.—Flour—Market dull. Sales of 200 bags city superfine at $4.75; 1000 bags do at $4.85; 100 bags extra at $5.25; 100 bags city fine at $4.50; 100 bags country low grade at $3 40; 300 bbls city superfine, in lots, at $5.50, and 94 bbls country low grade at $4.50. Wheat—Market quiet but firm. Sale of 271 sks white at $1.13@1.15; 556 sacks choice do private terms; 106 sacks poor fall at 60c to $1.16; 35 sks mixed at $1.18; 558 sacks good fall at $1.35@1 40; and sales of prime and choice, on Saturday, at $1 45@1 55. Corn, offerings heavy and prices 2c lower. Sales of 1,320 sacks mixed at 45@49c; 2,741 sks at 44@45c; 1,813 sks mixed and yellow, part delivered, at 52@53c; 1,850 sks yellow, part delivered, at 53@53c; 1,310 sks yellow, white and mixed white, at 54c; 158 sks yellow and mixed at 52c, delivered; 400 sks mixed white at 55c; 671 sks white at 54@55c; 1,125 sks do at 54@57c; 490 sks yellow, shrunk and mixed white, private terms, and 600 sks white, bags removed, at 56c.

Oats, Sales of 1,150 sks at 40c; 1,275 sks at 41c; 400 sks at 41@42c, including sks, and 945 sks at 38c, sacks returned.

DOMAN FAILURES AT NEW YORK—May 28.—To Liverpool, 55,000 bu Grain at 8@9d in bulk and ship's bags, mostly corn in bags at 8d; 1000 bris Pork at 30s; 200 bris Pork at 35s 6d; 100 bales Bacon at 25s, and per steamer, 1,000 kgs Cheese at 40s. To London, 50 casks Hams at 25s, and 150 tcs Beef on private terms.

HOGS NEXT SEASON.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning says:

Matters are shaping for high-priced hogs next season. Contracts could not be made here now, for corn-fatted hogs, below $5 25@5 50. If prices should be sustained through the coming year, which is likely, hogs will open high next fall; and with a large corn crop, which is promised, there will be plenty of them.

CINCINNATI MARKETS, May 28.—The *Gazette* of this morning reviews yesterday's market as follows:

In the general markets to-day, business was inactive. Flour was dull, particularly the lower grades. The demand for first class family, though small, is about equal to the supply, and prices are sustained at $5.80 to $6.00; but lower grades are not wanted, and it would be useless to undertake to force sales. A few small lots of extras sold at $5.35 to $5.70 Superfine, though held nominally at $5 30@ $5.40, could not be forced off to any extent at $5.25. Receipts 805 bbls.; exports 1,765 do. Corn—There is a stand off in the provision trade. A demand was noticeable at $17.50 for city packed mess pork; 7¼@7¾ for bacon shoulders and sides, and 11c for lard; but holders asked $17 75@18 for pork, 7¼@10c for bacon and 11½c for lard. The only sale heard of was 50 hhds. bacon sides packed in stack hhds., at 7¾. On Saturday evening 100 hhds shoulders sold, deliverable at Louisville, at 7¼. Holders of country pork were disposed to entertain offers of $17 37½@17 50 this morning, but after the news from New Orleans by the opening of navigation @19@19.50, stocks were withdrawn. Orders from the South at $18 are now expected. Wheat nominal, holders asking 2@3c more than buyers are willing to pay. No change in corn or oats. Whisky remains at 18c. Molasses firm at 36@45c. Sugar 7¾@8¾. Coffee 13¾@ 14¾.

THE WOOL TRADE IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Advertiser* of yesterday says:

Receipts 9,476 lbs against 9,194 lbs last week. Although shearing is now fairly commenced the receipts have not been large. It is stated, neither has any considerable quantity of wool been offered for sale here. The shearing season has commenced quite early this year, a gentleman who yesterday arrived from Buffalo, via the Great Western Railway, remarks that fully two-thirds of the sheep he saw along that line had already been sheared. Farmers in the Interior and Southern Roads, we understand, washing is extensively being prosecuted, and in many places shearing has far advanced. Notwithstanding all this there was very little movement on the part of buyers, very few having completed their arrangements for purchasing. We have heard but little talk of the prospects of the opening until the 1st of next year. Eastern buyers are indisposed to operate, except at rates 5 cents under last year's, and this feeling is said to be quite general. The average price paid throughout the season last year was 42½c, so that should the clip be sold at the proposed rates, we should this year receive but an average of 37½c.

DISTANCE TRADE BETWEEN UPPER CANADA AND EUROPE.—The Chatham *Planet*, with regard to the direct European trade, says:

This year the spirited trade opened only two or three months ago is not only fully sustained, but increased in an extraordinary ratio. On Saturday last the fine barque Plymouth, of Hamilton, 555 tons burthen, Thomas Foot, Captain, took out her clearance for Europe direct. Her cargo consisted of 12 M sq ft black walnut, 2 M sq. ft. ash, and 6 M Wood staves. The bulk of her cargo she took on at Chatham; the balance she shipped at Morpeth, 22 miles distant, on the shore of Lake Erie. The crew of the Plymouth number 13 men, all told. Mr. Rae, of Hamilton, brother of the Arctic explorer, is interested in both vessels and cargo. But the Plymouth is not a solitary instance of the direct trade. A firm county of Kent in connection with the direct trade between Canada and Europe. The barque E. S. Adams, 350 tons burthen, Captain Ed Nelson, is now taking on board at Port Stanley, in this county, a cargo of Oak, Walnut, Flour, Pork, and Peas, while the Wm. H. Merritt, 390 tons burthen, Captain Reynolds, from this same place, is shipping a load of Oak, at Belle River. Both these fine vessels will sail direct for Europe without change of cargo. The T. H. Park, of Amherstburg, while at Quebec, on the 15th inst., has already sailed for Europe. Then again there is the splendid three masted schooner Alexander, owned by the Messrs. Muir, of Port Dover, which is expected in the River Thames this week, to take on board a cargo of Oak and Staves for the European market. The Alexander in 1854 took home the first cargo of Timber. It is but a moiety of the lumber that will be shipped from Kent this season, for we are told that the owners of the Plymouth will shortly have another vessel ready to take a cargo for the same far off destination.

The Cotton Crop.

The most remarkable cotton year known in the history of the United States, if not in the world, is that of 1859–60.

In the year 1800 the crop of cotton grown in the United States—about six years subsequent to the invention of the cotton gin—was 40,000 bales. In 1820–21 it rose to 430,000 bales. At this period fears were entertained that the production would so far exceed the demand as to render its cultivation unprofitable. In 1837–38 the product had risen to 1,300,000 bales, and in 1839–40 it for the first time reached 2,177,835 bales. In 1850–51 it finally reached 3,117,589 bales, and in 1855–59 reached the immense crop of 8,851,000 bales, and in the year 1859–60 (the pre sent crop coming forward of the growth of 1859) is estimated at the enormous amount of 4,600,000 bales, thus doubling the yield in about twenty years.

To show the distribution of American cotton for the last three years, we submit the following tabled:

Crop of 1856–57		2,940,000 bales.
Exported to—	Bales.	Value.
To Great Britain	1,726,000	$71,000,000
To France	415,000	20,750,000
To rest of Europe	115,000	5,750,000
To other ports	70,000	3,500,000
Taken by American mills	657,000	31,536,000
Stock on hand	857,000	40,000,000
Total	2,940,000	$172,536,000
Crop of 1858–59		3,851,000 bales.
Exported to—		
To Great Britain	2,110,000	$100,300,000
To France	415,000	20,750,000
To rest of Europe	115,000	5,750,000
To other ports	70,000	3,500,000
Taken by American mills	781,000	37,000,000
Stock on hand	149,00	7,450,000
Total	3,851,000	$192,800,000

We give the estimated crop of 1859–60, compared with the actual consumption of last year and that preceding it, as follows:

Crop of 1859–60		4,600,000 bales.
Exported to—	Bales.	Value.
To Great Britain	2,700,000	$135,000,000
To France	500,000	25,000,000
To rest of Europe	200,000	10,000,000
To other ports	300,000	15,000,000
Taken by American mills	900,000	45,000,000
Stock 1st Sept., 1860	1,000,000	50,000,000
Total	4,600,000	$225,000,000

The average value for the three years is estimated at the round sum of $50 per bale, which is rather under than over the mark.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1860.

FREIGHTS.—Declined 3c. Brig Young America, sehr. Alleb ama, and vessels (names not given) corn to Buffalo at 6c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1916 bbls; shipped, 1979 bbls. Market more active and a shade firmer. Sales were as follows: 100 bbls "Ionia" Spring extra at $5 25 cel.; 200 bbls "Jenkins" and 100 bbls choice Spring extra at $5.12½ del.; 300 bbls "Dartford" do at $5.10 del.; 100 bbls good Spring extra at $5.00 del.; 100 bbls "Buckeye" and 400 bbls good Spring extra at $4 del.; 300 bbls fair do at $4.90 del.

MILL STUFFS.—Dull and heavy. Sales were—8 tons fine Middlings at $16.00 on track; 6 tons do at $12 on track; 2 tons Shorts in bags at $11.50 on track.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 8,998 bu; shipped, 13,994 bu. Market firm and 2c higher. Sales were—700 bu No 1 Spring at 93c; 1,000 bu do at 92c; 1,000 bu do at $1.00 in store; 600 bu do at $1.00½ in store; 1000 bu do at $1.01 in store; 3200 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.01 in store; 5,000 bu do at 91 @92½ in a car; 700 bu do at 92 @93 in store; 9000 bu do at $1.04 in store; 300 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.00 in store; 1,000 bu do at 90c in store; 500 bu fair Spring by sample at $1.00 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 146,811 bu; shipped, 62,760 bu. Market active and 1c higher. Sales were—2,800 bu No 2 Mixed at 45c; 18,000 bu No 2 White at 45½c; 15,000 bu do at 45½c in store; 30,000 bu do at 45½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 45½c; 10,000 bu No 1 at 45½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 45½c in store; 30,000 bu do at 46c in store; 5,000 bu do at 46½c in store; 3,000 bu No 2 White in store; 15,000 bu on at 45½c; 4,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 5,000 bu Rejected at 38c in store.

OATS.—Receipts, 1,231 bu. Market heavy. Sales were: 500 bu No 1 at 32c del; 500 bags do at 35c afloat; 300 bags do at 34c on track.

RYE.—Receipts, 240 bu. Market still unsettled. Sales were: 56 bags No. 1 at 72c on track; 50 bags at 70c del; 70 bags at 70c on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts, none. Market very quiet. Sales were:—1-0 bu prime at 70c on track; 50 bags do at 70c del; 27 bags No 2 at 60c on track; 18 bags do at 62c on track.

SEEDS.—Receipts, 1,000 lbs. Timothy quiet, with sales of 1 small lot at $2.00@2.05; Clover nominal at $3.75@ 4 00; Hungarian Grass in limited request; 10 bags sold at 60c.

HIGHWINES.—Receipts, 166 bbls. Market steady. 80 bbls city manufacture at 18½c; 60 bbls in two lots at 19c.

ALCOHOL—18 bris at 35c.

MESS PORK—Stock very light and held off the market, with an active inquiry at $17.50. 40 bbls sold for the last two loads at $17.50.

LARD—Nominal at 10½.

TALLOW—Receipts, 2,400 lbs. Market quiet; 4 barrels country sold at 8c.

HIDES—Receipts, 15,320 lbs. Good demand and market steady. Sales to-day were at the following quotations:—Green Salted; 5c; Calf, 9c; Dry Flint, 15c.

BUTTER—Market quiet. 45 firkins old and new together at 12½; 16 firkins good new at 16c. Choice Dairy Butter in request at 13@15c.

EGGS—In fair demand, with sales of 25 bris at 9½@9½c.

POULTRY—Chickens in good supply and lower, sales being made principally at $2.50 per doz.; Turkeys, 9@10c per lb.

POTATOES—50 bushels Pinkeyes in bags at 35c.

DRIED APPLES—30 bris good to choice Eastern, at 6@6½c.

WHITEFISH—30 bris No 1 at 44 @5; 30 bris at $4.75.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 600 Hogs, 115 Cattle. Cattle steady. Hogs in good request. Sheep unchanged. Sales were:

30 Cattle averaging	1200 lbs at		$4.50
7	do	1100	3.50
10	do	1000	3.00
10 Hogs	225		3.50
70 Hogs averaging	250 lbs at		3.50

Weekly Review of the Lumber Market

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &C.

	Week ending May 28.	Week ending May 26, previous.	Same time June 1.	Same time 1859.
Lumber, ft	1,800,000	2,400,000	27,247,284	60,317,0 0
Lath, No	1,271,000	1,407,000	18,400,000	19,170,000
Lath, pcs	1,500,000	750,000	8,500,000	5,187,000
Shingles, M	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,154,000
Posts, No	21,500	15,700	178,500	166,500
Pickets, No	50,000	50,000	600,000	500,000

The following table shows the comparative

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath No.	Posts No.
By Canal	1,700,307	228,000	191,640	100
By Rail, G. R. & C.	1,500,000	1,500,000	240,000	1,000
By Rail, C. & A. R. R.	1,700,000	2,000,000	150,000	1,400
By Rail, R. & I. R. R.	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000
By R. & Q. R. R.	1,878,975	1,420,000	15,000	457
By Rail, C. R. I. & P. R. R.	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,400
By M. & M. R. R.	354,000	345,000	61,000	800
By Rail, Miss. & Wis.	45,000		10,000	
Wind, Ocean, &c.	40,000			
Mich. Southern R.R.	47,000			
Pittsburgh R.R.	41,000	30,500		
Total last week	1,737,282	6,513,500	897,640	4,100
Total, 1 week	4,481,282	4,474,000	304,811	4,204
Same time, 1859	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,000
Same time 1858	34,671,884	25,877,500	10,587,540	172,810

LUMBER—Business during the week has been unusually quiet for this season of the year, and all parties seem pleased with it. In no previous week since the opening of navigation has there been so few country dealers in the city, and the orders received have be n only trifling. The stock of dry lumber is small, and with the limited receipts and the anxiety of holders to realize together the market weak. Common Boards and Fencing are selling generally at $8.00, but in some instances a reduction of 50@75 cents is made. Prices and demand for coarse qoite dull and unchanged.

Clear Flooring, 1¼ in. $30 00
Clear and 1¼ in. 30 00
Clear Floor Boards, 1 in. 28 00
Do 1 inch 18 00
Clear Floor Boards, ¾ 17 00
Bridging Plank 11 00
Common Boards 8 00
Clear Siding 24 00
Fencing 14 00
Joists and Scantling 11 00
Joists 16 ft 12 00
Lath 2 50
Siding ..... 2.0@2 50
Posts ..... 40@75

Albany Lumber Market.

(From the week ending May 26.)

Lumber continues to come forward freely, both from the North and the West, the shipments from Oswego being nearly one-half more than the corresponding period in 1859. The supply from the Chemung district has so far, and at the present writing, been limited, and is not in the market. Pine Tally Board and one-and-a-quarter inch Pine is scarce, and is in demand at full prices. Clear Pine is the only article in the description of lumber being in fair supply. Hard Wood and the White Pine Stock, Shingles, Lath and Pickets are not in the market to any extent worthy of the name. The demand for Lumber has been fair, and the market is very firm.

Letters from Williamsport, Pa., state that the loss of logs by the recent freshet will probably be the means of forcing a large quantity to be sawed to supply the demand from next fall's trade. Logs are now worth $1 per M. at the mill, and will doubtless give a firmer tone to the market.

The receipts of Lumber by canal and railroad during the third week in May, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cu. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	14,78 776	3,181	8,000	2,000
1859	11,000,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
1858	11,874,000	3,850	2,000	1,000,300

The receipts of the Rail and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to May 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cu. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	8,300,348	1,438	20,000	1,000
1859	33,021,100	11,100	33,937	20,000,000
1858	34,000,000	7,000	20,000	1,000,000

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, May 28.

FLOUR—5 cents better on common grades. There is a fair demand for home consumption and for export. The sales to clerks the export d mand. Sales 9,000 bbls at $5 10@5.20 for superfine State; $5.25@5.30 for extra superfine state; $5.15@5.20 for superfine Western; $5.20@5.30 for common to good extra do; $5.35@5.45 for common to medium extra do. Market closing quiet, and scarcely so buoyant. Included in the sales are 700 bbls Ohio, and 1,000 Canadian Flour may be also quoted a shade better; sales 500 bbls at $5.30@5.40 for common to good extra. Rye flour steady, with a small sales at $4.10@4.22 for common to choice superfine.

WHEAT—Market a shade firmer; sales 140 bris at $1.06@ 1.08.

CORN—Wheat market 2c better, with export demand. Sales 5000 bush. Mixt western Ohio at 53. and 5000 White do at 57c